AN ELOQUENT PLEA FOR PEACE AND RECON STRUCTION OF THE UNION.

From the Rochester Union and Advertiser.

We are indebted to Lieut. George S. Hastings, son Judge Hastings, of Mount Morris, for a late copy of th Raleigh (N.C.) Standard, the office of which was destroy ed by a mob of Georgia soldiers a few days ago. As mat ter of the highest interest at this time, indicating the stat of feeling in North Carolina, we transfer to our column to-day an elabora'e editorial from the Standard. A peru cal will abundantly repay the thoughtful reader. The pe per is filled with matter of similar nature furnished b correspondents and in the official proceeding of publi meetings in various counties of the State. There is n hate sign ficance in these latter.

From the Raleigh (North Carolina) Standard.

BEBELLION WITHIN THE REBELLION. We copy to-day a very able and interesting editorial ar-ticle from the Fayetteville Observer, to which we invit-

the attention of our readers. The Observer is correct in saying that the real original tors of party feeling are those who administered the State government in 1861, when our people determined to resistant. Lucoln's proclamation. But we go further, and say that this was only a part of the party programme that le-to a dissolution of the Union, and which has governed to to a dissolution of the Union, and white has given to Confederate administration from its inauguration at Most Confederate administration from its inauguration at Most Confederate administration from its inauguration at Most Confederate and Confederate a gomery to the present moment. When our people sep-rated from the Federal Union and united them elves we the Government at Montgomery, they did so in the b-lie the Government at Montgomery, they did so in the behing that men of all shades of opinions would thencefor hit pointical equals, and that the form of government adoptional equals, and that the form of government adoptional education in the same protect the free expression of thought and opinion. In this they have been grievously disappoined. The administration of Confederate affirs has been strictly partisan. No man who did not regard the election of Mr. Lincoln as good cause for dissolving the Union has been admitted to the Cabinet councils of the President Proscription of such men, both in the field and council has been the order of the day; and not only this, but whe they have complained of such treatment, and endeavored they have complained of such treatment, and endeavore to correct the errors and blunders of the Administration they have been assailed in venomous terms, and threated ed with a "hideous mark" which would disgrace them

and their children.

But even this could have been borne for the sake of the country, if the rights of the States and the liberty of the citizen had been respected. When North Carolina seceder the States were regarded as the masters of the system, and the Government as the servant of the States to except the states were regarded by the Constitution the war has consedered. laws not warranted by the Constitution the war has cease to be voluntary in its character, and the Governors of the States have become mere registers of the will of Congressand the Executive. The conscription and the tithing-law leave nothing to the States, but the central Government leave nothing to the States, but the central Governmentakes our fighting men with one hand and the tenth of ou substance with the other. If the first was really necessary the States themselves could have enforced it, and each State could have kept its quots of men in the field in brigades, duly officered; and if provisions were needed, and could not be purchased, the States could have furnished them by a system of purchases of their own, and taken in exchange for them the currency of the Government. in exchange for them the currency of the Government.

Seizures of persons and property have become as common as they are in France and Russia. Personal liberty has been made dependent on the mere will of army officer appointed by the President. Hundreds have been arrested for opinion's sake, immured in dungeons, denied trials be fore the civil tribupals, and released only when the militar power choose to do it. Our courts, when they have inter powed to protect these unfortunates and to uphold the law have been disregarded in many instances, and their integ rity reflected on in gross terms by the War Department at Richmond. The Confederate currency, which is the life blood of the system and the emanation of plighter public faith, has been to some extent repudiated as a mat ter of convenience; and a portion of it in one instance he been refused by a Cabinet officer, on the same ground, in open violation of a law of Congress. Our patient, useom-plaining, heroic soldiers have been placed in the van o-every battle and in the rear of almost every retreat; and when they have fought with an ardor and steadiness which when they have lought with an ardor and steadmess which would have reflected credit on the old guard of Bonspartitself, just praise has been denied them by journals supposed to speak for the Administration, and their fathers and brothers at home who are conservatives have been held up as disloyal and unfriendly to the cause. Brigadies and Major Generals from other States have been placed over the plane and a home such officers between the constant. over them in many instances, and when such officers have been appointed from our State they have been almost in-variably of the same politics with the Administration. Proscription has thus been practiced over the very bones an blood of our people. Superadded to all this has been the appointment of surgeons, enrolling officers, and the likfrom other States over our regiments and over our peo at home, until the crowning outrage was reached by the appointment of Major Bradford, of Virginia, to collect the titles. This led to the first public meeting held in this State; and but for this and other meetings, and the earnes remonstrances of Gov. Vance, Major Bradford would stil be tithing man for this State. Such are some of the causes that have roused the people of this State to a sense of their rights, and led to the meetings so much deprecated by the

But there are other causes, growing out of the partisa policy referre to, and out of the inefficiency which must always characterize a party administration in the midst of a great revolution like the present. The arms of the whole country, it is true, have been dedicated to this struggle but only half of its mind, if so much as that, has been called into requisition. The counsels of every great states man and good man who did not believe that Mr. Lincoln' election was sufficient cause for inaugurating civil war have been as effectually excluded from the ear of the Pie sident in his practical administration of the Government as if they had been exiles in foreign lands. The idea that secession would be peaceable is the great mistake that underlies the whole movement. The President was urged at Montgomery to purchase the stock of cotton then o hand as a means of procuring ships, munitions of war, and other necessary supplies, and also as a basis for our paper currency; and also to call for and accept five hundred thousand volunteers. He declined to do it, and his Conthousand volunteers. He declined to do it, and his Congress ordered fifteen thousand stand of arms, and borrowed fifteen millions of dollars! Seeing his mistake, but not admitting it by calling statesmen who had thus advised him to his aid, he adhered to his party policy, and ran to the other extreme of a general conscription of seven hundred thousand men, without due regard to the productive dred thousand men, without due regard to the productive interests, on which a successful prolongation of the war must mainly depend. Under the lead of pet Generals, whose incompetency is now known to all, the great valley of the Mississippi has been lost to us—our own seacoast has been lost; and but for the genius of two or three of our Generals in Virginia, and the sublime courage of our veteran troops, the Confederate capital itself we passed from our hands. Meanwhile the people have been deceived by the promise that cotton would bring peace; that France or England, or both, would interpose; that the Northern people themselves would divide and arrest the war; that invasions of the enemy's territory would so distress them that they would force their Government to negotiate: that Providence, seeing our cause to be just, and our enemies altogether wicked, would speedily lead us out with His strong right hand into the light of independence. None of these hopes have been realized. On the other hand, our armies are not materially increasing, while our enemies are recruiting from twenty millions of their our enemies are recruiting from tweety minions of their own people, from thousands of emigrants from Europe, and, what is infinitely worse, from our slave population. No one, it seems, to us, who will look dispassionately at the facts, will deny that the foregoing is true.

The Observer traces the "mischief" of division and ill-feeling in this State to the Ellis administration; we ascend

feeling in this State to the Ellis administration; we ascend to the main stream, and show that this "mischief," and many, if not all our misfortunes, originated in the policy inaugurated at Montgomery, and which has been continued to this day. Humble as we are, and feeble as is our judgment in public affairs, we would venture to suggest some remedy for this condition of things, and some plan for the future; but we could not hope that any thing we might say would have any influence with the Administration at Richmond. at Richmond.

The Observer reminds us that when this State secoded (for they would pass Mr. Craige's secssion ordinance) from the old Government that act was "final." So it was to all human appearances, and so we hope it may be. We hope the State acted "finally," and we still think she acted "wisely." When two evils are before us, and there acted "wisely." When two evils are before us, and there is no escape, true wisdom is shown in choosing the lesser evil. Our State did that. Her people did not desire to secede. They were willing to try the Administration of Abraham Llucoin, and to rely meanwhile on the great body of the American people to rescue the Government from sectional conflicts, to restore to it a national administration, and thus perpetuate it, if possible, for all time. They felt that, having with them both branches of the Congress and the Sugaran Court Personal Linguit and Congress and the Supreme Court, President Lincoln could not seriously injure their property in slaves, nor deprive them of their rights in the Territories, even if he would They intended, if he attempted such a thing, to resist him in the Union, sided, as they would have been, by one mil lion of national men in his own section It, during this trial, he had driven our people, with their slaves, from the common Territories, or attempted in any way by an the common Territories, or attempted in any way by an overt act to impair our right to our slaves in the States, they would have succeeded, with the help of their Northern allies, not only in checking him, but in punishing him for such mal-administration and corruption in office. But the precipitate and wicked action of the Cotton States on the one hand, and the ornel and wicked policy of Presi-

dent Lincoln on the other, left us no alternative. We were obtiged to fight our full brother of the South or our calf brother of the North. We chose to do the latter, and we acted "wisely." If we had not done so, we should ave been trampled by both armies—we should have had civil war among ourselves—the North wou'd have despised a for our want of manhood, and the South would have egarded us as false to our own instincts and our own shood. We repeat, our State was not a free agent—she was obliged to pursue the course she did. Thoughtul and segacious m.n., while they trod unshrinkingly the path f duty, saw before them the fires of civil war, but beyond hese fires all was darkness and uncertainty. "Acting inally " se they hoped, they put every thing on the arbi

The result is partially before us. The abolitionists of he North and the original secressionists of the South, act-ing and receiving on each other, have in all probability proved themselves the most shilful architects of ruin that any age has produced "Slavery has suffered more ujury during the last two years than would probably have estellen it in the long sweep of fity years under the old Sovernment. The peculiar champions of the institution are placed it, we fear, on the high read to extinction and just here, we beg leave to say to the Observer, is the ource of one of the most serious apprehensions of our neople. The sudd-n emancipation of our slaves in our nidst would be the greatest blow which could be it fi cted n Southern society. It would ruin this generation beyond demption, and its effects would be tell for ages to come for would this ruin be partial. It would include the non laveholder as the slaveholder, and finally the slave himself-ubjugation, if it should be in reserve for us, would be mancipation. Hence our people, while they are for continuing the struggle, and while they are still anxious if pos ble to make good their "final" separation, are neverthe-ess disposed to pry into the future, to see if, in the last esort, something better than subjugation cannot be obamed If the worst should stare them in the face, as i does not now, but as it may, they would have peace unde reriain circumstances: yet if the worst should come, and ney could see no honorable mode of escaping it, they would I die to gether with their slaves and their little ones, fight og with a desperation which the world has never wit-

Lie Observer is disposed to twit us on our declaration My, 1861, that this State had pledged to her cause her a t man and the last dollar." Let us see if this pledge as not been redeemed. This State has sent ninety five nen and yearling boys,) save those between forty and orty-five, now being conscripted, and about ten thousand ble-bedied original secessionists, who refuse to redeen he pledge which they sutherized us to make in May 1861 So much for the "last man." Our debt, count and State, is equal in amount to one-tenth of what the last dollar" in specie, or in convertible paper, has long since disappeared. The State could no doubt borrow Conrederate money at a premium of two for one—that is, should sell one of her one hundred dollar boulds for two hun dred dollars; but ten dollars in gold will purchase one hundred dollars in Confederate money; and it follows that she sould sell her bonds for only ten ceuts in the dollar in specie. So much for the "last dollar." We regret to have to make these statements, but we are obliged to do so in

The Observer, very ingeniously and very justly in one sense, says that negotiations for peace can be instituted only through the Confederate Government. But we must ook at things as they are, and not as we would have them. If Mr. Lincoln should so far recognise Mr. Davis as to open negotiations with him, he would surrender the whole question of the war. To treat with the Confederate Government for peace is to recognise that Government Will Mr. Lincoln do that? No. Will he ever do it? Not The Observer, very ingeniously and very justly in one unless the Northern Governors and Legislatures shall rise up and command him to do it. Is that propable? Not in the present status of things He may worry the Northern people to such a point, or we might so interest foreign Powers as to induce them to take steps which would lead to such a result; but are these things probable? Not interest foreign to such a result; but are these things probable? Not just now—not, we fear, for some time to come. What then? Shall we sgain invade the Northern States and so distress them by fire and sword as to compel them to sue for peace? Can we do that? If the Federal Government will not hear the Confederate Government it may hear the sovereign States. The people of the States, North and South, by mutual co-operation, may obtain an armistice if that can be done the war will be at an end. Is it not worth the trial? If the two armies should once rest to listen to the voice of negotiation our word for it hostilities would not be resumed The whole question would pass, and pass finally, into the hands of the statesmen of the two sections. "Grim-vissged war would smooth his wrinkled roont;" the arbitrament of the sword would give place to the voice of discussion and negotiation; reason would be substituted for passion and revenge, and the exasperation of the two sections, cooled and sobered by reflection and a colm survey of the entire situation, past, present, and future would leave the mind of the country in a condition to de rise some means for restoring prace on terms henorable to all. Nor will these movements by the States depressor discourage our soldiers in the field. On the contrary hey will fight and endure with renewed cheerfulness when they know that their friends at home are omitting no steps that may promise to crown them with the reward f all their toils—a just and honorable peace.

But it is said that some of the Cotton States are already for negotiations. But they are already subjugated, and at the mercy of the enemy. Mississippi and Louisiana are prostrate, sullen, and silent. They have ceased, so far as their people at home are concerned, both to fight and talk for peace They are powerless South Carolina and Ala banks may soop be in a similar condition. Must we await the action of these States? And if we do, are we, with arms in our hands, unsubjued, with the port and spirit of freemen still characterizing our people, to be bound by what they may agree to? They are in no condition to offer terms, but we are. We may interpose to obtain terms for them and ourselves, but they are comparatively powerless

with the hoof of the invader already on their breasts. The Observer says, "if we had gained some great victory, or series of victories" recently, "there would be some ease in proposing to n-gotiste." But when shall we gain even one great victory? Still, suppose we should, as we sope we may, what would be the result? What is to be come of Maryland, Kentucky, Missouri, and Western Virgioia? Does any one believe that a great victory would not encourage our Government to insist that all these states shall go with us? Will one great victory, or a series of victories wrest from the enemy the Mississippi valley? Are we likely to recapture Vicksburg, Port Hud-son, Memphis, Natchez, and Nashville, or either of them? We fear not. Can we even drive the enemy in m New bern, in our own State? Will we be able three months bence to hold the Wilmington and Weldon road? Is Charleston safe? Is Richmond entirely safe? These are questions which deserve the most serious consideration Reasoning and reasonable beings must look ahead, if they would profit by the lessons of the past or provide for the future. The farmer who pit hes his crop, and the mechenic who casts off his work, look ahead and provide for events. Snall these who have in charge the affairs of great people be less thoughtful and less forecasting? wise man foreseeth the evil and hideth himself, but fools

pass on and are punished."

The Observer does us the justice to say that we are op posed to it, and have been from the first, whatever some of our correspondents may have been permitted to say to the contrary; but, having put the whole matter on the issword-having discarded reason under the pressure of circumstances we could not avoid, and having appealed to physical force, we do not hesitate to say, betrodden down, as Mississippi is, we would consent to a restoration of the old Government, or the establishment of a new common Government, with all our rights guarantied, as the lesser evil. But we would avoid this by all the means in our power, as a great political and social humiliation; and hence we are for fighting and talking at he same time for some settlement which will leave a least a portion of the Slaveholding States under a separate common Government. If forced to choose between the ern people. Our resentments are as strong as they can be against those who have carried fire and sword through our country, and many of whose soldiers have committed wan-ton and cruel outrages on our people; but we could not, as a rational being, sacrifice the happiness and the lives of both races in the South merely to gratify hatred and re-

The Observer thinks we have given way before the assaults of our enemies, and have acted indiscreetly under numerous provocations. We may have acted indiscreetly, but we have not been provoked to it. Many of the assaults of our enemies in the newspapers we never read—some of them we notice in the Standard and then forget them. Our course is the result of serious deliberate consideration. We do not regard our enemies. Their assaults never occasion more than a passing emotion of pity,

sorn, or contempt. We confess we are touched by the earnest appeal which the Observer makes to us to "discountenance" the meet ings being held by the people; and if we thought their ten dency as nijurious as they are considered by the Observer, we should not hesitate to beg the people to discontinue them. But we are not responsible for them. They had their origin in the policy of the administration at Richmond, and in the great desire which exists for peace. The public press may be able to modify the action of these meetings in some respects; but the public man who denounces these meetings, or denies to the people the right to assemble and consult and speak freely for the common good, will soap like a pipe-stem in the torrent. We do not fear to hear the people speak, even and the thunders of revolution. The philosopher who attracts the light-ning from the clouds is powerless to arrest the hurricane which is generated in its bosom. Our columns are always open to the people, and especially to those of them who agree with us in opinion. We hope never to see the cay in North Carolina when the people will be denied the pri-

which will give circulation to their opinions. If that day should ever come civil liberty will depart from us, and the right of the people to govern themselves will give place to the edicts of usurpers and tyrants. Let the people speak. It is refreshing to hear them speak in this day of misrule and calamity; and if they had done so earlier and more frequently, much of the evil now upon us might have been averted. We are too old a politician to indulge the poor vanity the Observer would seem to ascribe to us, of being disposed to see these meetings continued simply because

disposed to see these meetings continued simply because they endorse our course.

With all respect for the better judgment of the Observer, we think that paper is unfortunate in ranging one portion of our people under the leadership of Governor Vance, and another portion under the editor of the Standard. We trust that no such classification really exists. The Standard has uniformly supported the administration of Governor Vance; and no diff rence is known to exist between that functionary and the Standard, except as to the best means of obtaining peace. Surely this difference cannot be a material one. Surely it cannot justify a disorganization of the conservative party, or any thing like an alliance of an off-neive character towards that party of an an indice of an on-serve character of which the party of a portion of those who elected Governor Vance and his political opponents. We do not believe that Governor Vance wishes to lead any portion of our people any more than we do; and, so far as we are concerned, we aspire to no such position. We are content to act simply as an organ of public opinion. If a constant and unrestrained intercourse with the people, and our long experience as a public man, have taught us how to gather and announce that opinion from time to time, this piece of good fortune is fairly our own, and no one will concede it to us with nore cheerful ess than the Observer. That opinion is seldem wrong; but, if wrong, it is always disinterested and patriotic, for the people have every motive to deal justly and candidly with themselves.

PUBLIC MEETINGS IN NORTH CAROLINA

It is highly instructive to glance through the column of the Raleigh Standard A specimen of its editorial mater is given in the foregoing elaborate article. The proseedings of public meetings recently held in various counties of the State are even more suggestive, and the imporince attached to them may be inferred from the procla nation of Gov. Vance, [published in the Intelligencer of the 15th instant,] and the comments of Mr. Jeff. Davis's organ in Richmond, [the Enquirer of the 12th instant, whose remarks on this subject were noticed in the Intelligencer of the 21st instant. 1

ORANGE COUNTY.

In glancing through the columns of the Standard the eye first strikes "Public Meeting in Orange County." The proceedings are signed by John C. Sykes, chairman. and Anderson P. Cotes, secretary. The main burden of the preamble and resolutions is in denunciation of the treatment of North Carolina by the Confederate Government, and then comes the following:

Resolved, That enough blood and treasure have been acrificed in this cruel war to prove that fighting will not recomplish the desired end.

Resolved, That we are in favor of negotiation, and that

the people both North and South should at once select the ablest and most unprejudiced statesmen from amongst nem to meet in Peace Convention of the two sections, to make an honest, patriotic. Christian effort as brethren to put a stop to the present cruel, savage, and unchristian

Resolved, That we will cast our suffrages for no man to represent us in the Congress of the Confederate States who declares himself opposed to negotiation and a general Peace Convention.

YADKIN COUNTY.

Yadkin county comes next, and the proceedings, as in case with all the others to which we shall refer, are given in detail, and properly signed by the officers. We quote from the resolutions :

Resolved. That we have been carried out of the United States by a minority vote; and that we consider the tithing law un'air and unjust, and that we are not bound to pay it. Resolved, That the Davis Administration having called Resolved, That the Davis Administration having called the Clavernor for seven thousand militia, we deem it apon the Governor for seven thousand militis, we deem it injust to the best interest of the State that any more troops be furnished until other States have furnished their just quotas of men. Kasolved, That we favor a proposition of peace to the

nemy upon such terms as will guarantee to us our rights upon an equality with the North.

Resolved, That we are opposed to any alliance or annexation to England or France, or any monarchy whatever.

We are also in favor of a free speech and a free press.

GUILFORD COUNTY

Resolved, That as President Bavis has called upon the Governor of North Carolina for all conscripts from the age of eighteen to forty-five, we deem it unjust to the best sterests of the State for any more troops to be furnished.

Resolved, That we are in favor of a Peace Convention, to be composed of delegates from all the States, elected by the people, to meet soon in convention, to make a good anent peace.

tice, that this bloody and desolating war, which has al-ready caused the death of so many hundreds of thousands of poor unprepared mortals, who have left behind them so many millions of mourning widows and orphans, and which has brought this once happy and free people incalculable loss and irretrievable woes, and degraded us in the esti-mation of all Christian people the world over, immediately

va ling circumstances, the best thing the people of North Carolina can do is to go in for the principles of Washing-ion, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Jackson, &c., and for he Constitution as it is.

RANDOLPH COUNTY. Resolved, That we are opposed to the continuance of the unholy war to the destruction of our lives and pro-

perty.

Resolved, That we are in favor of any peace that will

Resolved. That we agree to abide by a mejority of the votes of North Carolina in any plan that may be devised in Convention assembled or otherwise.

Resolved. That we hereby piedge our sacred honor and convention to the piedge our sacred honor and the convention to the piedge our sacred honor and convention to the piedge our sacred honor and the pi

reporty for the maintenance of any honorable effort that vili secure to toe people of the State a speedy peace.

Resolved, That, the President having called upon us for more men, we deem it detrimental to the best interests of the State that any more troops be furnished, as we be-lieve too many have already gone from this part of the

[Chatham, Montgomery, and Alleghany counties pass resolutions similar to those last quoted.]

MOORE COUNTY. Resolved. That this unnatural war has been waged lone

nough without material advantage to either side, and w would most earnestly appeal to the friends of suffering numanity throughout the State to use their utmost efforts o procure as speedily as possible an bonorable and lasting

WAKE COUNTY.

Resolved, That the present bloody and inhuman war has raged long enough without any profit or material advantage to either the North or the South; we, therefore, call upon our representatives in the next Congress to use their utmost endeavors to obtain a cessation of hostilities and a ermination of our present struggle in a just, honorable nd lusting peace.

BUNCOMBE COUNTY.

Resolved. That we are tired of this desolating, ruinous war, and will vote for no man to represent us in any form who will not publicly pledge himself to make use of the first and all the means in his power to bring about a reconciliation between the contending parties.

A SECOND MEETING IN GUILFORD COUNTY. Resolved, That we believe this unnatural and bloody war can never be brought to an end by arms. We there-fore call upon the President and Congress to make an im-mediate effort to secure an armistice of six months, with view to institute negotiations for peace. Every interest of humanity and religion demand peace, for extermination r slavery must follow persistence in this wicked war.

Resolved, That we call upon the citizens of the sever Resolved. That we call upon the citizens of the several counties of this State who are favorable to a speedy peace, and are unwilling to see their beloved North State overrun and made a ruin, in case speedy negotiations are not set on foot by the Government to secure peace, to elect delegates to a State Convention, who shall place North Carolina in a position where she can negotiate for herself as a sovereign State.

The Standard notes at the bottom of several of these reports the receipt of various sums of money for subscripions-one amounting to ninety dollars-and announce that the proceedings of fourteen similar meetings in other counties will appear in its next issue.

FROM CHARLESTON

We learn that the steamer Spaulding arrived at Fortress Montoe on Sunday afternoon from Charleston bar, bringing dates to Friday morning. The weather had been too oisterous for the previous ten days for any active operations of the fleet, and nothing of any account had been done. The mounting of siege guns by Gen. Gillmore was, however, progressing rapidly, and with the restoration of good weather active operations were expected momentavitege of assembling together to consult for the common good, or when, having consulted, they can find no journal health prevailed among the troops and also on the Monitors. Staff.

WAR DEMOCRATS IN COUNCIL.

THEIR PLATFORM IN OHIO.

On Tuesday, the 22d instant, a State Convention of the War Democrats" of Ohio was held at Columbus, the apital of the State, over which the Hon. BARNABAS BURNS, of Richland county, presided, assisted by nineteen Vice Presidents, one of them being selected from each Congressional district in the State.

Mr. Burns, in his address on taking the chair, stated he object of the assembling of the Convention as follows: "A large number of the Democratic party, finding them-selves unable and unwilling to adopt as a portion of their faith the principles adhered to at the Vallandigham Convention, have sent men here to adopt the principles upon which the Democratic party heretofore stood, and must hereafter stand. I trust we shall always stand by the anhereafter stand. I trust we shall always stand by the ancient landmarks of the party. That we are in the midst of difficulties and troubles which no human foresight can penetrate is undeniable. That the position adhered to by the Vailandigham party is not the position of the great men of Democracy is equally true. Believing then, as we do, that this rebellion was inaugurated without a cause, and that it is the duty of the Government to put it down, we cannot, we dare not, take a position against our country, and one that would dishearten the brave men who have stood up for our flag and for us two years. I trust Gulf. At daylight the De Soto signalled one of the other gunboats, and both put out for the tug. They overhauled her twenty miles out, captured her, and brought her back with all on board to the Pass; the men who attempted to ave stood up for our flag and for us two years. I true that, neither by persuasion nor by threats, will any man of the party be driven off till the majesty of our flag shall have been re-tored. We stand not here as the apologists of the present Administration, but for the nobler cause of here last night. The Gazette says: "An official despatch received last night from Gen. Rosecrans, dated yesterday speaking for our country. Must it, in its infancy, fall by i ternal strifes and dissensions? [Cries of 'Never!'] when I look over this beautiful land and see the fields of the South wet with the blood of our brothers—the re-P. M., says his situation remains unchanged. Our army held a strong defensive position, and no attempt has been made by the enemy to disturb it." sult of that fatal doctrine which Jackson partly suppress ed, but which is now being resuscitated—I feel we have much to do. We have a history to be written, and I de sire there should not be a chapter which would not gain the approbation of future generations. What the action of this meeting may be I am not prepared to say, but I despatch, dated Knoxville, September 28th, which says that Gen. Shackelford had a brisk fight on Monday last at Carter's Station, and worsted the rebels, after an artillery trust the ancient landmarks of the party will not be de fight of some hours. Our loss was two killed and seven parted from, and that we may make a record of which we and our children shall not be ashamed."

The Convention, after the transaction of the usual busi ness of a merely formal nature and listening to several speeches, unanimously adopted as the platform of its party a series of resolutions which were prepared and reported | Knoxville. by a committee of nineteen members, representing each of the Congressional districts. We here insert the material

resolutions, viz :

Resolved, That we enter our solemn and deliberate pro-test sgainst Secession and Abolition, both springing from a disregard of law and constitutional obligations; and we declare that it is now, as heretofore, the doctrine of the Democratic party that ours is a government of law, and for any and all wrongs there is a p-aceful remedy through the constitutional channels of legislative action and judicial decision; and that when resistance to the laws becomes so formidable as to render them inoperative, it is not only an undoubted right but the imperative duty of the Government to use all necessary force to execute those laws

throughout the Union, and to suppress rebellion.

Resolved, That we are opposed to the withdrawal of our armies from the States which profess to have seceded; opposed to breaking up the blockade; op osed to an armistice, and opposed to p-see on any other terms than an un-conditional submission to the Constitution and laws of the Constitution as submission to the Constitution and laws of the United States; and that, in the language of Gen. McClellau, "the sacrifices made by all classes of our fellow-citizens in this war are guarantees that we cannot abandon it until we have accomplished the objects for which it was originally undertaken."

Resolved, That while there are many acts of the Admin-Resolved, That while there are many acts of the Administration which we do not approve, among which we include the emancipation proclamation and the system of what is called illegal arrests, we are not disposed to construe them unkindly, or to embarass the Administration, but to leave them and kindred measures to stand val diff the courts pronounce them valid, and to fall if invalid; willing to put forth every power to restore the Union, moking every consideration of patriotism, doing all that is due to our country and to ourselves, invoking the return of every State, holding sacred every star upon our national flag, and making him who would strike one from its blue flag, and making him who would strike one from its blue folds as much a traitor as he who would rend its folds

Resolved. That we are for a vigorous prosecution of the war to the full extent of our power until the rebellion is suppressed, and of using all means in our possession that may be recognised by honorable warfare for that purpose. We are for the Union without an if, and regardless whether

Resolved, That whenever the war power of the rebellion is broken, retels disarmed, and the majesty of the Constitution and laws are acknowledged, we desire peace, and are in favor of a restoration of the Union under the Conat tution as it is.

of the United States, will obey all laws while trey remain on the statute-book. If right, we will endeavor to perpetuate them; if wrong, we will endeavor to effect a remedy in a constitutional manner by procuring their re-peal. When doubts exist as to their validity we will appeal to the proper judicial tribunal for a decision, and the 27,000 paroled at Vicksburg not more than 5,000 can the manifestation of a disposition on the part of the people of the States professing to have seceded to return to their allegiance to the Constitution, and we emphatically declare hat so soon as the military power of the rebellion sha ave been crushed the who energy of the nation should

e devoted to secure peace and Union.

Lesolved, That while we are in favor of using every neans in our power to force the South to observe the Constitution we will insist that the Administration shall tricily adhere to it; that it shall be respected North and South by citizens of every portion of the country; by those in authority as well as those in private life.

Resolved. That the gratitude of the Convention is due to the noble defenders of our flag, and while they fight the battles of the Union in the field we at home will give them the support and encouragement due the suldiers of the

AN OPINION.

We quoted a few days ago the words of that distinruished leader of the Administration party in the last House of Representatives, the Hon. THADDEUS STEVENS. who, in a speech at Christiana, in Pennsylvania, said that he did not care any thing about the proclamation of freedom, as it is called," because it seemed to him a superfluity. We observe that another distinguished friend of the Administration-we allude to the Hon, HENRY WINTER DAVIS-is equally persuaded of the inutility of the proclamation, considered as a paper edict. In a speech delivered in Philadelphia on Thursday last he said:

"There are four millions of men in those regions on ou side. They are slaves. The President has proclaimed them free. That paper confers no title; it can only be made a title by arms."

As this has always been our view of the matter, w treated as well, and will soon be exchanged. Capt. Winhope it will ultimately be admitted that a man may concur with Mr. Stevens and Mr. Davis without being neces sarily a "traitor," or even a "rebel sympathizer."

FROM GEN. ROSECRANS.

The latest advices from Gen. Rosecrans, dated on Sunday afternoon, state that the enemy has made no attack ince the 21st instant, and Gen. Rosecrans is not now it any fear of being attacked. Gen. Meige, who arrived at Rosecrans's headquarters on Saturday, and upon invitation examined his position, says that it cannot be taken short of a regular siege, which Gen. Bragg does not seem to be attempting.

THE WAR IN LOUISIANA.

have found as follows:

"The court are of opinion from the evidence presented, that the complaints preferred by Mr. Vanderhoef and A.H. Hahn, Third New York Cavairy, against Capt. Wheeler, are without proper foundation in fact, and have been framed with a malicious intention of injuring a worthy and meritorious officer. The court are further of opinion that the conduct of Mr. Vanderhoef in these proceedings has been marked by vindictive and unworthy motives, to such an extent that they are constrained to transfer to him self the stigms he has attempted to fix upon Capt. Wheeler of being a dangerous man." Intelligence from New Orleans states that the expedi tion of Gen. Herron has been heard from. He has cleared the country between Red River and Port Budson of the guerrilla parties, who have been firing on our transports, and driven Gen. Green west of the Atchafalaya with considerable loss. Among the prisoners captured was a gentleman from the rebel Government with important papers.

THE WAR IN ARKANSAS.

We have news of more successes in Arkansas. A de spatch from Little Rock, dated the 21st, says that the rebel Gen Cabell had been attacked in a strongly-fortified position by Col. Cloud, with a vastly inferior force, and routed with considerable foes. Following up this victory, Col. Cloud, on the 9th, attacked a rebel camp of one thousand men at Dardonelle, capturing all the camp equipage and putting the enemy to flight.

CAPTURE OF COL. TRUSTEN POLK. A despatch from Cairo says that Col. Trusten Polk, for merly United States Senator from Missouri, with his wife and daughter, were captured at Bolivar Landing, Arkansas, on the 18th, and delivered to Gen. Buford, command ing at Helena. Col. Polk was Gen. Holmes's Judge Advo ca'e General, and was with the repels at New Madrid.

Major Gen. HOOKER, it is reported, left Washington yesterday to enter upon active service. It is understood that Gen. BUTTERFIELD continues as his Chief of FROM NEW ORLENS

'confiscate' the tug were brought back in irons.

FROM CHATTANOOGA.

CINCINNATI, SEPT. 30 .- Major Gen. Hooker arrived

FROM EAST TENNESSEE.

CINCINNATI, SEPT. 29 -The Commercial has a special

vounded. The rebels left seventeen dead on the field.

Col. Foster cut up a rebel regiment on Tuesday at Wa-

baga river. Our advance to the east is at Carter's Sta-

tion. The advance of the Ninth Army Corps has reached

AN IMPORTANT CAPTURE.

PHILADELPHIA, SEPT. 30 .- A letter from the steamer

eminole, from Rio del Norte, dated September 12, says

that the most valuable prize of the war has been captured

by the Seminole, under Commander Ronaldo. She was of

British build, over three hundred feet long, and showed

British colors. She has evidently been fitted out in Eng-

FROM ARKANSAS.

ST. LOUIS, SEPT. 29 .- Five days' later advices from

Western Arkansas state that the rebels Coffee and Hunter

were encamped on Cowskin Prairie with one thousand

men. Kirby Smith was at Arkadelphia with the main body

of the rebel army, said to number twenty-five thousand

men. Gen. Cabel, with the Texas troops and Arkansas

conscripts, had joined him. The powder mill at Arkadel-

phia, containing upwards of one hundred thousand kegs of

powder, exploded on the 16th. This loss is regarded by

the rebels as most fatal. Great dissatisfaction exists against

Kirby & mith. Gen. Cabel is regarded as the best man in

the State. Gen. Blunt is at Fort Scott, organizing the new

Kaneas regiments which he expects to lead to Texas in a

gow days. The negroes are arriving there in great num-

ANOTHER BREAD RIOT AT MOBILE.

NEW YORK, SEPT. 29 .- The steamer Chester, from

Advices from Mobile state that another temale bread

riot occurred there on the 4th instant. The 17th Alabama

regiment was ordered by Gen. Maury to put down the dis

turbance, but refused to do duty. The Mobile Cadeta

then tried their hands, but were defeated by the women. Peaceful measures finally quieted the famine-stricken

wretches. The rioters openly proclaimed their determi

nation, if some means were not speedily devised to relieve

The paroled Vicksburg prisoners at Mobile are suffering

their sufferings or stop the war, to burn the whole city.

the greatest hardships for want of care and food, and

openly declare that if they are ever forced into the field

DEATH OF GEN. LYTLE.

CINCINNATI, SEPT. 29 .- The Commercial of this morn

ing has the following confirming the report of Gen. Lytle's

CHATTANOGGA, SEPT. 27.—I regret to state that Gen. Lytle was killed while gallautly leading his command at the battle of Chickamauga, September 20.

DEATH OF FRANCIS J. GRUND.

PHILADELPHIA, SEPT. 30.—Francis J. Grund, recently editor of the Age, died here this morning rather suddenly His death was caused by apoplexy. He became excited by the appearance of the crowd before his residence on its way to serenade Gen. McClellan and Judge Woodward. He ran in haste to the station-house, where he fell ex-

It has been reported that the Government had taken en

tire military possession of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail-rood. The Baltimore American states that the report is

without foundation. The Government has used this

hine to some extent, as it has other railroad lines; but

without interfering with the running of the regular through

The statement which has recently obtained currency in

some of the newspapars that Capts. Sawyer and Flynn

who were selected to be hung by the rebel authorities

are ill-treated at Richmond, as untrue. On the contrary,

it is reported that the Government has received intelli

gence that they are now on a level with other prisoners

der and Gen. Lee, who were imprisoned by our authori-

ties as hostages for Capts. Sawyer and Flynn, have been

AN OFFICER VINDICATED.

WM. J. JONES, Esq., who was recently nominated as a candidate for Congress from Maryland in opposition to Mr. Cristreld, has declined the nomination. It is stated that measures are to be taken to place another candidate in the field.

Gen. Wm. Preston, one of the rebei Generals wounded at the Chickamauga battle, was the former United States Minister to Spain.

New Orleans, has arrived. Gold had declined at New

bers to join the colored regiments.

Orleans to 37 a 40 per cent. premium.

ever be forced into the ranks again.

sted, and in ten minutes died.

trains for either passengers or freight.

restored to a similar status.

death:

land for a rebel man-of-war.

The steamer Morning Star, arrived at New York, brings int-lingence from New Orleans to the 22d September. There is no news of importance.

on Tuesday night. The steamboat Hannibal, of St. Louis, sunk on the The London Times expresses editorially its satisfaction morning of the 17th-caused by some accident not yet asthat the iron-clads in the Mersey are not to be allowed to certained-five miles below Donaldsonville, Louisiana. leave till something more is known of their ownership and She had a full freight for St. Louis, nearly all of which went down with the boat. The passengers were saved.

The London Post of the 16th states that ninety-five of The bar pilot who brought the Morning Star out of the crew of the privateer Florida had arrived at Liverpool Southwest Pass reported that the small tug Leviathan, in a state of destitution. The report that they had received then lying under the guns of the De Soto, was boarded the large sums in wages and prize money was a fabrication. night before (September 21) by a party of men who came The men were mostly pressed from the Confederate army. out in a small boat from shore, took possession of the tug At Brest they were discharged, with notes on a Confedeand carried her out to sea. Two or three gunboats were rate agent at Liverpool for sums varying from \$100 to lying by when the tug was taken, but the loss was not dis-\$130. The agent repudiated these claims and the men covered till the Leviathan was several miles out in the

NEWS FROM EUROPE.

The steamship City of Washington, from Liverpool on

the 16th via Queenstown on the 17th, arrived at New York

were vowing vengeance. MADRID, SEPT. 15 .- The Washington Cabinet has denanded that the distance to which Spanish jurisdiction extends around the Island of Cuba shall be reduced to three miles. It is asserted that the Spanish Government is little disposed to make this concession

CRACOW, SEPT. 16 .- The leading article of the Cras today demands the recognition of Poland as a belligerent Power, declaring it would otherwise appear that the Powers approved of the present condition of the conflict and the barbarous measures being taken

LATER FROM EUROPE.

CAPE BACE, SEPT. 30 .- The steamship Europa was off this cape at 3 30 on Tuesday.

It is rumored that the Confederate Envoy in London has withdrawn in consequence of the measures of the British Government respecting the rams.

Russia's reply to the English note is published. It professes an ardent desire to restore tranquillity in Poland, and says discussion could end only in establishing a difference of views and to assume all responsibilities and hopes of the principle of non-intervention, which Russia had constantly respected.

The Madrid Epocha asserts that the Cabinets of Washington and Madrid have determined to submit the question of jurisdiction in Cuban waters to the arbitration of the King of the Belgians.

DETENTION OF REBEL RAMS.

The London Morning Post o Sept. 12th says: "Some doubt has been cast upon the statement which we made a few days ago with ref-rence to the steam rams only repeat our certainty of its accuracy The Government has given notice to the builder that the ships will not be allowed to leave the Mersey; and if it is found that their construction is contrary to the terms of the foreign enlistment act, they will be seized as violating its provi-

The following important announcement appears in the London Morning Herald of the 12th Sept., confirming the foregoing reports :

"We are informed that Earl Russell on Wednesday dispatched, by written missive, a positive order to Messrs. Laird to prevent these vessels leaving their yards without an ample explanation of their destination, and a sustainable reference to the owner or owners for whom they are constructed. It is now affirmed, moreover, that the French ambassador has been appealed to as to the possibility or non-possibility of a French subject having ordered vessels non-possibility of a French subject having ordered vessels of this stamp of an English ship-builder. There is declared to have come a proper official reply from his Excellency that no French subject has any legal right to possess or purchase vessels of war, either for himself or on behalf

of others.

"Earl Russell, it is said, argues to himself that these vessels ceuld only be vessels for the warlike purposes of a State or an individual. His lordship holds that Messrs. Laird are bound to declare—and sustain on unimpeachable testimony such declaration—the Government for whom

the steam rams have been built "The Secretary for Foreign Affairs is also of opinion that if it is pleaded that these vessels are for an individual owner, native or foreign, that individual could only be a privateer or a pirate. And it is on these grounds that the

"At any rate, the English Government is now firmly resolved to try the question in a court of law, and, if amerced for damages, to make an appeal for support to the House of Commons."

AN IMPORTANT SPEECH BY EARL RUSSELL On the 9th of September Earl RUSSELL was presented with the freedom of the town of Dundee, on the occasion

of the opening of the People's Park in that town. Provost they will leave on the first battle. It is supposed that of Parker read the addresses of the Town Council, which contained the following sentence:

"We cannot close this address without congratulating "We cannot close this address without congratulating your lordship, as Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, on the peaceful relations at present existing between the Crown and all the European Powers; and expressing our great satisfaction that her Mejesty's Government have kept the nation from entanglement in the much to be deplored conflict still existing between the Northern and Southern States of America. The constitutional principles which have been the guide of your lordship hitherto

are the best assurance the nation can have as regards the In his reply Earl RUSSELL said :

In his reply Earl RUSSELL said:

"As Secretary for Foreign Affairs, it has been my object to preserve peace with honor. You may rely with confidence in the Administration of Lord Palmerston, who is so justly and universally popular, for maintaining a line of strict impartiality in the lamentable conflict in America. [Cheers.] The duties of neutrality between parties violently hostile are not easily performed. It has been and it will be our endeavor to exercise the powers now entrusted or which may be entrusted to the Crown by Parliament, in such a manner as at once to defeat every attempt to engage our people in enterprises inconsistent attempt to engage our people in enterprises inconsistent with our neutral position, and to preserve for ourselves, our persons, and our property those safeguards of British law and British justice to which alone they are indebted for the security they now enjoy." [Loud and prolonged cheering.]

cheering.] A vote of thanks to the Provost and cheers for the Queen and the Earl and Countess Russell closed the proceedings.

IMPORTANT FROM JAPAN.

SAN FANCISCO, SEPT. 29.—The Russian war steemer Novich, last from Hakodadi, was wrecked on the north entrance of this harbor on the night of the 26th. The officers and crew were saved. They report that, according to the Japanese account, received at Hakodadi on the 13th of August, the British fleet was repulsed from Kagosinia, where it went to demand from Prince Santama the surrender of Richardson's murderers. As the fleet entered the inner barbor an armed Japanese decoy boat drew toward shore, when it was pursued, attacked, and speedily sunk. The masked batteries then opened on the fleet from the shore, riddling the advance vessels before they could get out of range. The Japanese claim to have disabled the larger portion of the fleet, and the remainder retired from the contest.

DREADFUL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

Headquarters Army and District of North Carolina,
Newbern, (N. C.) September 15, 1863.

I. A Court of Inquiry, of which Col. T. J. C Amory,
17th Massachusetts Volunteers, was President, convened
on the 2d instant, by Par. 1, Special Orders No. 14, from
these Headquarters, upon the request of Capt. W. H.
Wheeler, Assistant Quartermaster Volunteers, to inquire
into and express an opinion upon the matter of complaints
against him filed by T. H. Vanderhoef, Superintendent of
Contrabands, and A. H. Hahn, 3d New York Cavalry,
have found as follows:

"The court are of opinion from the evidence assessed CHICAGO, SEPT. 26 .- At half-past six o'clock last evening a special train, consisting of a lecomotive and twenty care, left Kalamazoo, bound west. While coming to the four-mile grade, between Matteawen and . Lawton, some drunken rowdies, near the rear end of the train, cut the bell-rope and pulled out a link between the cars, dividing the train. Being upon the down grade, the engineer did not discover his loss of a pertion of the train, and did not stop until be reached Lawton. Within two minutes afterof being a dangerous man."

II. In view of the gravity of the charges, comprising accusations of active disloyalty and illicit commerce with the enemy, the court was ordered to make the most therough and searching investigation, and every facility for maintaining their complaint was afforded the accusers. The proceedings and the result, a complete vindication of Capt. Wheeler, are approved.

By command of Major Gen. PECK:

BENJ. B. FOSTER, A. A. G. wards the rear portion of the train came thundering down the grade. The engineer, in endeavoring to get away with his portion of the train in safety, put on steam with such force as to break the coupling connecting the engine and train of cars. A collision thus immediately ensued be tween the two portions of the train, and five persons were killed and twenty-two wounded. Some of the latter were so seriously injured that their recovery is impossible. It se to be hoped that the drunken authors of this disaster will meet the punishment they deserve.

It is stated that orders to Gen. Burnside to reinforce Gen. Rosecrans left Washington on the 14th, and could not possibly have reached him under three days. At this time he was at Jonesboro', where he expected to encounter Longstreet's reinforcements going to Bragg. The battle at Chattanooga commencing on the 19th, it will be THE POWER OF OLD HABIT.—It is a striking fact that Gov. Vance's recent proclamation is signed "in the year of American Independence the 88th." The Governor evidently regarded himself as "one of us" when he wrote that.—Providence Journal. seen that he could not possibly effect a junction with Rosecraus, one hundred and fifty miles off, in the time intervening between receiving the order and Bragg's attack.